Vol...XXXVII.....No. 11,362.

SHIPKA PASS STILL HELD.

SERVIA GOING TO WAR.

THE TURKS HELD IN CHECK BEFORE ESKI DJUMA. The Russians still held the Shipka Pass yesterday. Fighting was going on, and the Russian forces had suffered heavy loss. It is expected that the Russians will assume the offensive as soon as this conflict in the Balkan is over. In the recent operations before Eski Djuma the Turks strove to get between the Russian troops on the River Lom, and those on the road from Tirnova to Osman Bazar. The Russians, however, defeated this attempt. It appears from later advices that the Russians were defeated at Kurukdere in Armenia. Mukhtar Pasha's report was, however, substantially correct that he had captured Kiziltepe, a position included in the same attack. The important announcement is made that Servia is about to declare war against Turkey.

SERVIA ABOUT TO DECLARE WAR. PRINCE MILAN AND HIS MINISTERS RESOLVED ON

WAR-ARMY COMMANDERS APPOINTED. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

A Belgrade dispatch to The Times says there are very strong indications that Servia will again try the fortunes of war. District officials have received orders not to give passports to any militiamen who wish to go to the interior or abroad. There are uninterrupted daily communications with the Russian

Renter's Belgrade dispatch, dated Monday, says at a Ministerial council yesterday, at which Prince Mi-Ian presided, the cooperation of the Servian Army with the Russians in Bulgaria was determined upon, and the commanders of the various corps were nom-

A deputation from Servians now taking part in the insurrection in Bosnia is negotiating with the Servian Minister of War for the formation of a Servian free corps, under command of Servian officers. to be dispatched to the insurgent camp in Bosnia, Servia at the same time taking supreme direction of the Bosnian bands. The Servian Goverment, however, seem unwilling to entertain this project.

Before war is declared against Turkey an extraordinary seasion of the Skuptschina will be con-The Ministry has taken the initiative in proposing war in order to unite all parties, and should the Skuptschina approve its course, a coalition Ministry will be formed.

Prince Zescheff has arrived in Belgrade from the Russian headquarters, and is conferring with Prince Milan, Prime Minister Risties, and the Minister of

ing to the cenum of December 31, 1874, the on of Servia amounted to 1,352,522 souls, of 1,756 were males; and at the end of 1875, acatest efficial nominal strength, on a war footing, of the entire army and reserve, and making every allowthe losses of last year's campaign with the subsequent demoralization arising from it, it may still be confidently expected that 40,000 mer can be put in line, if the money is forthcoming. By all a or provided. These 40,000 men can at least be unications, masking fortreases, and the id and for the day of battle.

The Servian Army is composed, according to the organic law of 1852, and its subsequent modifications in 1867, of two distinct parts, namely, the Standing Army and the National Army or Militia. In time of peace the first is distributed over the whole territory of the Principality, and is chiefly intended to act as instructors for the militia. This last is divided into two bans or categories, of which the first is slitutes the active Army for field operations. The second bun is only composed of infantry, and is destined principally for the defence of the soil, although it may also be utilized to flil the caps in the ranks of the first ban. Each Serb is bound to serve his country from his twentieth to his fiftieth year. The law fixes the years, but ordinarily it does not exceed two. Two more are passed in the reserve, and the remaining twee,

ty-six in the militia.
In 1875, by order of the Skuptchina, the then war Minister, Col. Protitch, furnished the following details of the militia. The first bar was supposed to number 98,-000 men, and the second ban 51,600. Of these, as Immediately effective combatants, there were 67,230 Infantry of the first ban, and 48,400 Infantry of the second ban, 4,950 cavalry and 2,821 engineers. To these be added 30 batteries with 7,200 artillerymen and 180 guns, and also the standing army, which would give an effective of about 135,00. The militia, furnished t two districts of the country—those of the capital, Belgrade, and of Kragujewatz- are artillerymen; the rest are infantry. There appears to be also since last year a newly-organized volunteer service.

The finances of Servia have been for some years in a well-regulated state, and, until last year when the war with Turkey necessitated the issue of a small internal tean, there was no public debt.

THE BATTLE BEFORE ESKI DJUMA.

THE RUSSIANS' COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED-

THE TURKS HELD IN CHECK. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877. Mehemet Ali's recent operations are explained in a telegram from the Vienna correspondent of The Times. The object, he says, of the movement on Agraslar (or Jasler) seems to have been to get between the positions occupied by the Russians on the River Lom and those occupied by them on the line from Tirnova to Osman Bazar. Although by the taking of Aghaslar the right of the Russian position on the Lom has been turned by the Turks, communication between the Russian division on the Lom, and that on the road from Tirnova to Osman Bazar, has not been interrupted, for it runs further behind over the heights by Karagaes and Kadi-Koi. Two divisions of the Thirteenth Corps are now ready to cooperate against any further advance of the Turks from Agraslar. Pop-Koi, near which these two divisions are concentrated, is a strong flanking position. The Turks, if they advance from Agraslar, cannot leave it aside, but must either take it or manoeuver the Rusmans out of it. Even a feeble demonstration from Bebrova, where the right wing of Suleiman Pashn's army was, or from Osman Bazar, which might be made at any moment, would prevent the Russians from drawing up large reinforcements to oppose an advance from Aghaslar. From the partial nature of the engagements fought hitherto on the Lom line, the Russians cannot be certain whether it is the main force of Mehemet Ali they have to deal with there, or whether an advance in that direction is not made with a view to prepare for an advance from Osman Bazar, which, being along the main road, would seem far more likely movement for a large army than an advance along the indifferent roads and tracks

Lom or Osman Bazar. THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SHIPKA PASS. THE PASS STILL HELD BY THE RUSSIANS-GEN.

leading from Aghaslar. From the manner in which

the Russians are pushing forward reinforcements

to the Shipka Pass, it seems they are still confident

of being able to resist any advance from the River

RADETZKY LEADING IN PERSON. St. Petersburg, Aug. 26, 1877.

cording to present information, unfounded. The following official intelligence is published: "According to the latest news from headquarters, our troops have not yet yielded an inch of their positions in the Shipka Pass."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877. Up to 11.10 o'clock this morning, no official dispatch has been received confirming the announcement telegraphed yesterday by the Governor of Adrianople, that Suleiman Pasha had captured Shipka Pass.

RUSSIAN GAINS IN FRIDAY'S CONFLICT. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

It appears from further details of the battle on Friday in the Shipka Pass, that the central peak of the Turkish position was carried with the bayonet by the Russians, part of the troops who accom-plished this being led by Gen. Radetzky in person. The correspondent of The Daily News says the Turks endeavored to retake it, but were repulsed. "As well as thus clearing his flank, Gen. Radetzky also pushed back the Turks from his front. The Turks will doubtless renew the attack to-morrow (Sunday), with fresh troops, probably both in front and on the flanks. They are reported as pressing on through a narrow and difficult pass on the east side of Shipka, leading down into Triavna, but I know that the Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered a brigade to that point, with more troops to follow. Also, that reinforcements are streaming on to the Shipka position. Gen. Radetzky has broken the dangerous pressure on his flanks. All danger is not yet over, but the atmosphere looks much clearer." The cor respondent estimates the Russian loss on Friday at 1.500 killed and wounded.

SHIPKA STILL HELD TESTERDAY.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. The Daily News's correspondent at Sistova tele graphs on Monday as follows: "Fighting is still going on in front of the Shipka Pass, but Gen. Radetzky continues to maintain his ground, although his losses are serious. I hold to my conviction that Shipka is safe, and that thus is defeated the great strategic scheme of the Turkish leaders to hem the Russians within the large tete-de-pont in Bulgaria with the ultimate intent of drawing them over the Danube. The next few days will be full of interest. These past I shall expect the Russians to take the initiative in a vigorous offensive policy on both flanks and so relieve themselves from the existing pressure, and having done so, pursue their design of sweeping the country. north of the Balkans clear of the Turkish Armies. The spirit and condition of the Russian soldiers are high and satisfactory. They may be relied upon to fight a good fight.

THE LATEST RUSSIAN BULLETIN. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877. A Russian official bulletin, dated Gorny-Studeni aday evening says: "Yesterday our troops maintained their positions in the Shipka Pass, During he day's fighting which Insted from nine o'clock in he morning until ten in the evening we lost thirty officers and 400 men killed and wounded. During the night the Turks renewed the engagement with fresh troops, and fighting was still going on desperately at noon, Sanday, when the dispatch containing this information left the Pas The Russians then still maintained their positions. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27-Evening

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA. MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED—THE RUSSIANS REIN-FORCED-THE TURKS DEFEATED AT RUBUS-

No official dispatch has been received from

A Renter telegram from Erzerum, dated August 26, reaffirming the report of the defeat of the Rusdans at Kiziltope and Soubaten, says: "Renewed fighting is imminent. Russian reinforcements continue to arrive at Alexandropol. Twelve thousand men and forty-eight gans have reached Erivafora the reinforcement of Gen. Tergukassoff."

A dispatch to The Daily News, from Kuruk-Dere dated August 25, says: "The Turks took Kiziltepe, but in attempting to take Kuruk-Dere they were entirely defeated. The Russian Generals Komaroff and Tghavschevadze were wounded."

THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR ON THE WAR.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. Sir Stafford Northcote, in a speech at Plym last night, declared that the duty of England at the present moment was to pursue a policy of the strictest neutrality. An occasion might arise on which a definite policy would be necessary, but under present circumstances the duty of the Government was to keep in view and maintain in every possible way the position of influence of England, so that it could be of assistance in bringing this most miserable, disastrous, cruel and barbarous war to a close. As the struggle became more and more mortal

he necessity increased for England so to plan her conduct as to avoid the possibility of her motives or sincerity being misunderstood or suspected on either side. They had said the interests of England must be protected if attacked, and he maintained this position, but not in the narrow and selfish sense which had been ascribed to the phrase. What they wished was, in the interest of humanity and the world at large, to bring about, if possible, a settlement of the unhappy quarrel which at present

He hoped the Government would be allowed, without having to contend with excited outbursts, to exercise according to the best of their judgment and with a firm resolution to do their duty, the influence which still remained to Great Britain in the councils of Eprope. He believed that influence was still growing, and that it would not be less powerful for good at the close of the nineteenth century than it was at the com-

ALLEGED RUSSIAN ATROCITIES. STEONG PROTEST FROM THE OTTOMAN GOVERN

MENT-SAVAGE ACTS CHARGED. Washington, Aug. 27.-The Turkish Legation has received a circular from the Ottoman Foreign Minister, complaining of more atrocities. He says the Governor-General of Adrianople has transmitted to us the following list of new acts of barbarity committed to the Russians and Bulgarians in the village of Adrianople: "On Monday, July 25, the Bulgarians of the district of Eski-Saghra wounded Azizie and Fatma, banoums of the village of Torkan. On the same day the Bulgarians unded five Musselmans of the village of Baba Mushin. At Ala-Dagh four Musselmans were put to death. Ahmed-el-Musiapha of the village of Echegdii, a child two years old, called Ziilka and Fatma, honoum of Gulfar, at Tournovo, were wounded with shots and bayonets. At Hayn-Baba, a village in the District of Hassau, Moustapha Pasha, Has san and Kadja Mehmed received wounds from which they died. Twelve emigrants from Arabli and Ambach among whom were some women and children, were massacred. Similar acts have been committed at Selimno, Jeni Sahgra, Jamboli, and in other localities of the village of Adrianople. All the wounded, and the bodies f Hassan and Kadja-Mehmed were taken to Adrianople The English Consul and Vice-Consul, as well as the cor respondent of The London Times, have verified them-selves the condition of these unfortunates.

When the Russians entered Hazia Bey, a village of the district of Eski Saghra, 400 Mussulmans who had sought refuge in different places, and among whom were women and children, were massacred regardless of age or sex. A Mussulman and three women, two of them wounded, and their children, were the only ones who escaped from the massacre. More than thirty Mussulmans who had emigrated from Tirnova were carried off by Cos sacks and Bulgarians, who forcibly took them to that town, after having compelled the women to wear Chris-

"Reouf Pasha telegraphs to us the following facts, which occurred in the country where his army is operating: The Mussulman villages in the district of Eski Saghra are the seenes of unheard of atrocities on the part of the NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1877. THE STRATEGETIC POSITION OF SERVIA.



ed by reference to the above map. It will be seen that her Eastern frontier is convenient to Widdin, and also extends toward the important town of Nissa,

ate with the insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The large Turkish army now southwest of Nikopolis will be at once placed in emineut danger should the Russians

were killed in the field. The greater part of the Mussul-mans, even of Gullu were massacred, then their wives and children, after being shut in a granary, were burn alive. At Karadja Viran, the Bulgarians, after having disarmed the Mussulmans, massacred five of them and a women whom they cut in pieces. They dragged the survivors into a church and forced them to renounce their religion. Attacked by the Imperial troops, the Bulgarians fled, after setting fire to the houses.

"The Cossacks and Bulgarians, after having disarmed the Mussulmans of Seiranlar, a locality quarter of an hour ment of Bulgarians, who murdered six of them. The vil-lages of Cadi, of Visier, and of Araselli, have been burnt by the enemy. The Bulgarians tied Hadji Mustapha Efndi, secretary of the authorities of Pirva, to a tree and oft him for three days exposed to the sun. After this may took him to Elleun, where he is still kept a prisoner with his daughter-in-law, who was compelled to wear a ic.
a stripped the inhabitants of Mangalia,
vicinity of all property, and took away
garments. Several vidages have been

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

REPRESSION IN FRANCE.

Pants, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877. M. Rampon, Vice-President of the and Member of the Left-Centre, has been dismissed from

the post of Mayor of Gilling. The Française announces that the specific charge upon Lille, is that of insulting President MacMahon and the

It is stated that of the newspapers which published M. Gambetta's Lille speech, only the Republique Francaise, in widch it first appeared, will be presented.

> THE CONCLAVE. Home, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

A bull regulating the procedure to be oberved by the conclave of Cardinais on the death of the Pape has been completed at the Vatican. It empowers the Cardinal Camerlengo to either summon the conclave immediately, or await the arrival of foreign Cardinals.

A BRITISH STRIKE IMMINENT. LONDON, Monday, Aug 27, 1877.

The notice of a reduction of five per cent in vages which the cotton-spinners of the Bolton District have served on their workers, expires on Thursday, and on Friday, unless there be a settlement meantime, upwards of 10,000 operatives will be on strike. A majority of them are unconnected with any union, but all are de, an association, are also firm. It is no secret that some o termined to resist the reduction. The masters, who have

THE IRISH HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. The annual convention of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain was held at Liverpool yesterday, Dr. Butt presiding. The following resolutions

were passed:
That the Confederation being fully conscious of the feeing of the Irish people in favor of a more active and vigorous policy on the part of their Parliamentary representatives, calls upon the Home Rule League in Ireland to summon a National Conference to settle the programme of the Home Rule party.
That the Confederation hereby indorses the vigorous policy pursued during the late sension of Parliament by those members of the Home Rule party termed Obstructionists.

Delegates representing sixty constituencies attended

THE EAST INDIAN FAMINE. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

Accounts from the Indian famine districts are still very bad. There has been rain during the last week in Madras, though in most districts only a slight fall. In Bombay there has been no sufficiency of rain anywhere, except in the Canara District. There has to Hengal, Assam, Oude and the Northwest Provinces are fairly good, but these relating to the Punjab are bad. The Madras famine must last until January, and a failure of the October rains may prolong it till next August. In view of this and of the probable scarcity in Sujerat, the Northwest Provinces and Rajpootana, the Government is determined to exercise the utmost care it its expenditure. The Madras famine alone has already cost £3,000,000 sterling, and is costing £500,000 per nonth. The next Budget will certainly show a deficit, and probably necessitate a large amount of fresh taxa-

BOMBAY, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877. Rain has fallen in Khamdeish, the Decean, Gujerat and Kaitywar. The general prospects are considered better.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

TORONTO, Aug. 27 .- A London telegram to The Globe says The Times has an editorial on the subject of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, in which that journal maintains that the preservation of a customs frontier is a troublesome task that can never be constantinopie announcing the enemy. In a village near Guin, every male inhabitant perfectly fulfilled; that it is impossible to overhaul every perfectly every perfectly every perfectly every perfectly every perfectl

excess of the gain. If the two Governments co on terms upon which the customs line could be holished, it would be a consumation attended with many advantages. England would certainly not stand easily reached as it may seem. In former attempts to negotiate a new treaty the negotiators lost themselves in barren inquiries into balance of trade, and this probably would be the

SENATOR MORTON.

HIS HEALTH CONTINUING TO IMPROVE AND HIS RE-COVERY CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RIGHMOND, Ind., Aug. 27.-The essential facts re randing Senater Morton's condition having been giefly furnished by the Associated Press and buletin reports, special correspondents have been bliged, in the absence of details not given by the attending physicians and friends, to gather information from outside sources, or draw night that the report made by a lady that chestains had attacked the Senator in the left side ves terday arose from the fact that the blisters were removed, causing momentary suffering. A very cheer-He has had no appetite for the past week, but a natural one is now returning. It is not to be expected that Mr. Morton can gain strength upon a diet of beef tea. Another favorable result accomplished appears to be the fact that he has, perhaps for the first time in his life, yielded his own will to the judgment of his able medical advisers. Dr. Thompson is expected to return from Pennsylvania to-morrow; Dr. Eliss then goes back to Washington. Col. national obligations, it will no doubt be fully recog-Holloway to-night is so sanguine of the Senator's | nized at no very late day. If, on the other hand, improved condition that he goes to Indian-depredations and raids across the border continue, and apolis in the morning, Many special cor

respondents have departed for new fields. The following information is from official sources: which M. Gameetta will appear before the tribunal at | Senator Morton has been improving steadily since Saturday noon, statements to the contrary notwithstanding. He has been entirely free from local pain or any considerable general discomfort. He sleet naturally more than seven hours during the night, and awakened morning greatly refreshed, and after taking nourishment the daily news was read to him upon which he commented with his accustomed thoughtfulness and brevity. The Senator has been far better and more cheerful to-day than at any time since last Tuesday, when the acute attack of indigestion was first manifest. He takes his nourishment, without discomfort; his pulse and temperature are normal; his sleep refreshing, and every hour gives evidence of increasing strength and improved general appearance. At this hour (9 p. m.) the Senator is sleeping quietly, having recautly been transferred from his easy-chair to the Every expression of his symptoms warrant the belief that he will pass a comfortable night and progress to a reasonably prompt recovery.

ARREST OF THREE HIGHWAYMEN.

DEADWOOD, W. T., Aug. 27.-Three stage obbers who have been plying their vocation on the Cheyenne stage route were arrested and put in jail here this evening. They arrived in fown yesterday morning and were recognized by the Sheriff and his deputies, who made the arrests this evening. One of the robbers re sisted arrest, drew a revolver and shot Officer May through the arm. The fire was returned, but the despesated arrest, drew a revolver and shot Officer May farough the arm. The fire was returned, but the despe-rate succeeded in mounting a horse and started over the hills. The horse was killed by a rifle-shot, and, before the robber could recover himself from the fall. Sheriff Bullock closed with and easily overcame him, as he had been shot through the body and was faint from loss of blood. He is thought to be futally wounded.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—During the week ending August 25, 73 fishing arrivals have been reported, 13 from the Grand and Western Banks, aggregating 1,180,000 pounds of codfish and 105,000 pounds of hallbut; 39 from George's, with about 580,000 pounds of cedfish and 15,000 pounds of halibut; 21 from a of codish and 10,000 points of makeroling in light fares, makeroling trip from oil shore, bringing in light fares. Exports from the Eay of St. Liwrence are very discouraging for a successful season. Codish have been in fair receipt, but very few lots in marketable order, the weather for curing having been unfavorable. Prices are

RUM, WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Indianapopus, Ind., Aug. 27.—At Saint Paris, o, about 5 o'clock this morning, a shoemaker named Louis Dash, attempted to murder his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. He afterwards cut his own throat and died at nine o'clock. Mrs. Dash is still living, but cannot recover. Dash has been a hard drunker for the pasifive or six years, and was under the influence of liquor at the time of the assault. Two children, aged ten and twelve years respectively were sleeping in the room at the time of the struggle, which awakened them, and

TELEGRAPH NOTES. BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Horcester Spy states hat Senator Hoar has rejuctantly accepted the invitation to reside at the Republican State Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 27.—The city is rapidly fill-ing up with Knights Templar and their friends, and there are about 150 car loads en route for this city. The city is elegantly decorated, and the streets are already crowded.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 27.—The whaling schooner aleyons Fisher, arrived to-day, leaking badly, with 400 barrets of sperm and sixty barrets of whale oil, she reports that the other vessels of the fleet have taken no oil since the nat reports. St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—The arrangements are new about complete for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in this city. September 5 and 8. An excursion has been tendered by the citizens to the falls of Minnehans, Fort Snelling, and Minneapolis. WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. THE DIAZ GOVERNMENT REQUIRED, BEFORE RECOG-NITION, TO PROVE ITS DESIRE AND ABILITY TO PRESERVE ORDER ON THE BORDER.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 27.—The application of Schor Mata to be recognized as the duly accredited representative of the Mexican Republic has led to some inquiry from official sources as to the present attitude of the Government toward Mexico, and especially towards the Diaz Administration. The history of Diaz's accession to the Presidency of Mexico is familiar to all newspaper readers. A controversy having arisen in regard to the last Presidential election in that Republic, the Chief Justice decided that Lerdo was reelected, and that himself (Iglesias), in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, would legally succeed to the Presidency. Diaz, a popular general in the army, espoused the cause of the Chief Justice, and under his leadership the Lerdo Administration was overthrown. Diaz, taking advantage of his popularity, pronounced against Iglesias, drove him out of the country and assumed the Presidency himself. One of the first acts of the new Administration was to reorganize the diplomatic service of the Mexican Republic; and as the United States was the country with which it was most important for him to be on friendly terms, he at once endeavored to secure recognition from the Government at Wash-

Diaz before the late revolt against Lerdo had been stationed on the Rio Grande frontier, and was thoroughly familiar with the troubles becween the authorities of the two countries, growing out of the depredations which had occurred there, and one of his first aims was to adopt such measures as would conciliate the United States and prevent future trouble of this nature. With this object in view, he called into his Cabinet chiefly men who were friendly to the United States, and appointed Senor Mata, who in years past had been a Minister to this country, as his representative here. When the President did not at once receive Mata as the Minister of Mexico, Diaz apparently construed his hesitation as unfriendly to his Admin istration, and it is believed took less interest in preventing incursions across the Rio Grande border. Depredations became more and more frequent, especially on the Upper Rio Grande and in the vicinity of Eagle Pass; and it was in response to repeated complaints from that quarter that Gen. Ord was directed to exercise the greatest vigilance, and even to pursue the marauders if necessar; neross the border into Mexican territory.

The publication of these orders naturally caused excitement in the City of Mexico, which was undoubtediy increased by the severe criticisms made in this country upon the Mexican policy of administration. The latest reports received from Mexico represent his excitement as having largely subsided since equal vigilance has been shown by the commander of the United States troops in preventing the organization of a fillibrater movement in Texas against the Diaz Government in protecting citizens of Texas from Mexican depredations. The arrest of Oscobedo and a number of his followers seems to have convinced Diaz that the attitude of the United States toward Mexico is not a in the common branches of English, with a fair hostile one; renewed efforts seem to have been made to prevent border outrages, in the hope no doubt of eventually obtaining the recognition which his ad-

ministration so much desires. The position which the United States is undertood to hold is: first, that the Diaz Government must be proved to be acceptable to the people of Mexico, and not the temporary triumph of a revolutionist; and second, that it possesses power to carry out strictly to the letter all its treaty obligations ministration is convinced on these two points, Senor Mato will undoubtedly be recognized as the accredited representative of the Mexican Republic. In other words, the United States has in effect placed the Mexican Government on its good behavior. If it proves its disposition or ability to be come a good neighbor and to fulfill all its internaere is no evidence of an honest attempt on the part of the Mexican authorities to prevent them, no official recognition will at present be accorded. Nothing in international law requires the Government of the United States to receive the representative of a de facto Government. Several European nations have had no diplomatic intercourse with Mexico since the failure of the French army of invasion under Maximillian. In the meantime the United States transacts its business chiefly through Minister Foster in Mexico, who holds informal communication with the Diaz Government, and Schor Mareschal, the Lerdist Minister, is still recognized as the representative in Washington of the Mexican Republic, and when he is absent from the Legation its business is conducted by the Secretary as charge d'affaires. As an illustration of this policy it may be said, when Mexico recently paid the annual instalment money due this country, the State Department refused to receive it from Mato, and it was paid through Mareschal, this Government accepting it without inquiring whence Mareschal had obtained it. Meanwhile Seneor Mato remains in Washington, and although he has no official dealings with the Government of the United States, his residence here affords him an opportunity to induce his own Government to adopt and adhere to such a policy as will insure its early recognition by President Hayes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TEXAN TROOPS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Aug. 27 .- A telegram received at the War Department from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan anances that a dispatch from Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, has been received, in which he says Gov. Hubbard of Texas, in reply to an inquiry, states that there is no truth in the report that the commander of of the Texan troops had been instructed to pursue Mexican marauders into Mexico, and arrest them wherever they may be found. He also denies the story that a force of 25,000 men is being organized in Texas to invade Mexico, and says the instructions to Capt. Hall, commanding the Texan troops, are that he shall confine this operations to the Texas side, and when criminals succeed in escaping to the Mexican side the facts shall be reported, that they may be extradited. Capt. Hall is also instructed not to act except in harmony with the United States treeps, and after consultation with the United States officers.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

THE DEPARTMENTS SUFFERING FOR APPROPRIATIONS -NO POSTPONEMENT PROBABLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.]

Washington, Aug. 27 .- A rumor has been n circulation for the last two or three days that the President was considering the expediency of postponing the extra session of Congress until the regular time of meeting. The attention of the Secretary of the Navy having been called to this matter recently, he said that the Navy Department might possibly be able to get along until the 15th of October, but that it would be a very difficult matter. The Navy Department is in a much better financial dition than the War Department. The Secretary of War has not a dollar with which to pay for transportation of troops from one camp to another, and it was with difficulty, during the recent labor troubles, that soldiers were oved from the South to the North, as some of the Southern railroads hesitated about transporting them without more definite assurance of payment than the Secretary of War, in the absence of an appropriation, was able to give. It was not until some private persons had guaranteed that the roads should get their money as soon as

an appropriation was made, that the troops were moved at all. Some difficulties exist in other dewere moved at all. Some difficulties exist in other departments of the Government, owing to unavoidable deficiencies arising from the unwise retrenchment of the last Congress. The fund for printing in some of the Downwest of the Congress. The fund for printing in some of the Downwest of the Congress o

partments is entirely exhausted. The printing for the Supreme Court, for instance, has been suspended. The records in about 500 cases, which are all ready for the printer and for submission to the Court, cannot be put in type until Congress meets. The business of the Supreme Court at the Octobyr session will, in fact, be greatly embarrassed, and in some respects entirely obstructed, should Congress fall to meet at the time appointed. For these and other reasons there is no ground for the supposition that the President intends to recall his proclamation fixing October 15 as the date for the meeting of an extra session of Congress.

SPAIN'S NEW TARIFF. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES, [BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIDUNS.]

Washington, Aug. 27 .- Mr. Adee, Charge

d'Affaires of the United States at Madrid, has written a

letter to the State Department, calling the attention of the United States Government to the fact that Spain has England, France and the United States, so that the goods of those countries are practically excluded from the Spanish markets. The reason English and French goods are excluded is probably to be found in the fact that England imports light wines from France, at much lower rates of duty than those levied on the beavier wines of Spain; but no reason is assigned for discriminating in a similar way against the United States. Hereafter English, Spanish and American goods imported into Spain will have to pay from thirty to fifty per cent more duty than those of Germany, Switzerland and other European nations. These discriminations, Mr. Adee says, have been the ubject of much interesting discussion among the diplomatic representatives in Spain of those countries ex-pressly excluded from the benefits of the new tariff; but it is not anticipated that the United States will make any remonstrance, as it might possibly do on the ground that most of our treaties of commerce and navigation ex plicitly provide that goods exported from the United the most favored nations. Sir John Walsham, Mr. Adec says, insists that the British goods imported into Spain ought to be admitted at the same rate of tariff as those of other countries, because Great Britain makes no exception whatever against products of Spain received at her ports. It seems to be the general impression among foreign representatives in Madrid-and similar views are believed to be held here-that the main object of this new tariff measure is to induce countries excluded from its benefits to rearrange their commercial treaties on a basis more favorable to Spain. The instructions given by the State Department to Minister Lowell were o complete the revision of our commercial treaties with It is believed, therefore, that there will be no difficulty in arranging this matter satisfactorily to both parties. The new Spanish tariff took effect August 1. out the old tariff continues for all merchantise proved to have been shipped before July 12.

AN OLD LETTER URGING THE APPOINTMENT OF CHARLES SUMNER TO A MILITARY CADETSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 27 .- A letter of peculiar terest, just discovered by one of the clerks in the War Department while looking over some of the older flice, was laid upon the desk of the Secretary of War this morning. It is from Maj. Summer, father of the late cenator Charles Summer, and is addressed to the then scretary of War, asking that his son Charles-then a knowledge of French, knowing something of Latin lege. His parents had destined him for a classical course of study, but the lad's preferences cemed to be for a military life. Mat. Summer said that he could not claim the appointment for any deserving of father, Maj. Sumner, had done good service in the Revonember of Congress, Daniel Webster, and ventured to say that Webster knew him well enough to know that he with the United States. When President Hayes's | would not recommend any body to office unless he had merit, be he son or no son. The letter is written in a fair, round hand, and is well preserved.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877. It is understood here that Collector Kissengen of the Fifteenth Ohio District will tender his resignation Mr. J. C. Upton, Chief Cierk of the Treasury, has re-

turned to Washington and resumed his official duties. The Post Office Department announces that the bark Soud will be dispatched from New-York on Tuesday, the 28th instant, with United States mail matter for Vene-

Mail service has been ordered on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad from Ludlow to Somerset, Kentucky, a dis-tance of 158 miles, to begin September 1st. Among the callers on the President to-day was Gen.

Spinner, ex-United States Treasurer, who is en-route to his home in New-York. A Cabinet Officer said to-day that there was not the slightest probability of any change in the intention of the President to call an extra session of Congress on October 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury was asked to-day whether the sale of gold would be ordered in New-York this week. He replied that it was impossible to answer that question until he had consulted with the Assistant-Treasurer in New-York.

The Mw providing for the repavement of Pennsylvaniaave also authorized the Commissioners of the District to issue certificates of assessment against all private property fronting on the avenue, but was so vague in its provislous as to leave the Commissioners in doubt whether they were authorized to sell these certificates of assessment or pay them out in hquidation of their ordinary running expenses. A week or more ago, these certificates having been prepared, they were forwarded to the Treasury Department, with a request that the Secretary of the

Rear-Admiral Preble, commanding the South Pacific Station, in a letter to the Navy Department dated Plag-ship Omaha, Callo, Peru, August 1, refers to the ourteey shown to himself and officers by the Peruvian civil, military and naval authorities, and announces that on the 3d of July he called upon Gen. Prado, the Preston the 3d of July he called upon Gen. Prado, the President of the Republic, accompanied by his staff, they were introduced by our minister at Callao. On the Fourth of July the Peruvian ships were dressed and the batteries on shore fired saintes in house of our mational anniversary. All the steamships of the Euglish Pacific Steam Navigations Company in port also hoised the American flag. The United States Consul and Manister were seremaded in Callao by the Peruvian military bands. On the 28th of July, the anniversary of the Peruvian declaration of independence, these courtesies were receptorated by the Omaha. On the 31st of July the President of Peruviation the Omaha, and was received with appropriate honors.

TWO MURDERS BY A TRAMP.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.-Stephen Barber and his wife were shot at their home in Belmont, near Malone, Franklin County, last night. Mr. Barber is dead, and the wife, who is shot through the head, is not expected to live. Robbery is supposed to have been the object of the murder. The murderer is described by Mrs. Barber as a tramp, who got dinner at the house about a week ago. The family had about \$30 in the bouse, which by some unknown means the tramp had knowledge of. The murderer is still at large.

BUSINESS REVIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.-Interviews with a umber of leading firms in various branches of business show that the prospects for a large Fall trade in this city are extraordinarily good. Orders are already very num-erous, and the general belief is that the volume of trade will be even greater than before the panic of 1873.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Henry Williams, who

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 27.—James Brady, a hotel coper at Estesville, Miss., was shot and instantly killed zero on Saturday night by Andrew Porter, whom he was saulting with a kulfe.

PROVIDENCE, E. I., Aug. 27.—The body found in Bristo Harbor is probably that of Erra Baxter of this city, formerly a ship-master. He was possessed of considerable property, including an estate in West Donnis, Mass. He has been missing since last Tuesday, and was thought to be with his brother in Boston. No cause is known for the murder or suitelds.